Trade became America's largest industry during 1979 as it surpassed manufacturing. In 1982, manufacturing fell to third place edged out by the services sector. At the present time, trade makes up 22.9 percent of employment followed by services with 21.2 and then manufacturing.

The shift within the economy to service-producing from goods-producing industries has been recognized for some time. Recently, some work has been done to investigate the common perceptions associated with this evolution. * It has generally been believed that (1) service related sectors are highly labor intensive and low in concentrations of capitol; (2) low rates of productivity growth are very prevalent within the service industries; and (3) a major cause for the national slowdown in productivity growth during the last 10 to 15 years has been the shift to service related employment.

But, studies have shown that productivity growth rates vary widely across service related industries and it is not fair to make a blanket statement that the entire sector is a productivity drain. Additionally, differing degrees of labor and capitol intensity exist throughout the industries, but as a whole it appears that service related activities are generally more capital intensive than many believe.

Finally, slowing productivity growth in the U.S. does not appear to be related to an employment shift to service production. In fact, there is some evidence that productivity may have been boosted slightly by this evolution.

THE COLORADO EXPERIENCE

The industrial mix of nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Colorado has been somewhat different than the nation in that historically there has been an even higher concentration of employment in the service-producing area. In 1950, the ratio of service to goods-producing jobs in the State was 2.8 to 1--twice the national concentration.

It appears that an equilibrium may have been reached in Colorado's industry mix. Since 1965, the ratio of services to goods-producing jobs has remained at about 3.3 to 1.

The largest single nonagricultural industry in Colorado during 1982 was trade accounting for nearly one-quarter of all jobs. Occupying second and third places were services and government with 21.2 and 18.2 percent, respectively, of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

As in the nation, the fastest growing Colorado industry during the 1950-1982 period was services showing close to a five-fold increase. Growth in the finance, insurance and real estate sector was only slightly behind that level. The poorest showing over the past 32 years was in transportation, communication and public utilities where employment merely doubled.

During recent times (1970-1982), mining has become the fastest growing industry in Colorado, more than tripling in employment as the development of energy resources picked up steam. Nearly 81 percent of these new mining jobs have been located in the Denver Metro Area.

The growth in mining, for the most part, took place prior to 1982. Unfortu-

* See, Ronald E. Kutscher and Jerome A. Mark, "The Service-Producing Sector: Some Common Perceptions Reviewed", in Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Dept. of Labor, April 1983.

DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	United States				Colorado				Denver-Boulder LMA 1/		Colorado Springs SMSA 2/		Pueblo SMSA 3/		Balance of State 4/	
INDUSTRY	1950 5/	1960	1970	1982	1950	1960	1970	1982	1970	1982	1970	1982	1970	1982	1970	1982
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary 6/	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Goods-Producing	40.9	37.7	33.3	26.7	26.2	26.5	23.2	23.2	24.6	24.1	17.8	23.1	27.5	18.6	20.2	21.8
Mining	2.0	1.3	.9	1.3	2.8	3.0	1.9	3.3	1.1	3.5	.2	.2	*	*	5.2	4.4
Contract Construction	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.4	6.2	6.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.2	4.2	4.9	4.8	7.2
Manufacturing	33.7	31.0	27.3	21.0	17.2	17.0	15.8	13.9	17.7	15.0	11.2	16.7	23.3	13.8	10.2	10.2
Services-Producing	59.1	62.3	66.7	73.3	73.8	73.5	76.8	76.8	75.4	75.9	82.2	76.9	72.5	81.4	79.8	78.2
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	8.9	7.4	6.4	5.6	11.8	8.5	6.9	6.5	7.5	7.2	5.3	4.2	6.4	7.2	5.8	5.3
Trade	20.8	21.0	21.2	22.9	25.8	23.9	23.4	24.5	24.5	23.9	22.1	22.7	18.5	23.0	21.4	26.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	4.2	4.9	5.1	6.0	4.1	4.9	5.3	6.4	6.2	7.1	4.7	5.1	3.3	4.4	3.5	5.1
Services	11.9	13.6	16.3	21.2	13.5	14.8	17.6	21.2	18.4	21.9	21.0	23.8	15.0	22.6	14.4	18.3
Government	13.3	15.4	17.7	17.6	18.6	21.4	23.6	18.2	18.8	15.8	29.1	21.1	29.3	24.2	34.7	22.6

* Disclosure. Mining is included in Services.
1/ Labor Market Area includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin and Jefferson Counties.
2/ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area includes El Paso and Teller Counties.
3/ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Pueblo County.
4/ Balance of State equals Colorado minus Denver-Boulder LMA, Colorado Springs SMSA, and Pueblo SMSA.
5/ Data for 1950 excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
6/ Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers, and members of the Armed Forces.

nately, the mining industry was severly impacted by the 1982 recession as generally falling prices for minerals depressed production. Between 1981 and 1982, employment in the mining industry remained level, propped up solely by gains in the oil and gas sector. Oil and gas, however, has also had problems of late. Between the first quarter of 1982 and first quarter of 1983, oil and gas employment declined by 700.

As can be seen in the Table on the preceeding page, the industrial mix of nonagricultural wage and salary workers is becoming more uniform. As recently as 1970, government was the largest employer in Colorado and manufacturing accounted for the most jobs at the national level. Data for 1982 shows that trade has become number one both in the nation and the State. Within Colorado, greater diversity is apparent; but the trend appears to be toward uniformity. Trade and services are both among the top three employers for 1982 across all the represented Colorado areas.

Since 1970 mining employment in Colorado has been growing at the rate of nearly 18 percent per year compared to less than 7 percent nationally. Growth in the industry has been curtailed by the recent recession, however.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS DESIGNATED

The U.S. Department of Labor has classified 1,435 high unemployment areas as eligible for federal procurement preference during the period October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984. Employers located in these designated areas are eligible for preference in federal contract bids if they agree to perform at least 51 percent of the contract work within such areas. The purpose of this preference is to put government dollars in areas where people are in most severe economic need.

The previous annual list of labor surplus areas became effective on June 1, 1982 and was scheduled to expire on May 31, 1983. The expiration date, however, was extended to September 30, 1983, so that future listings could correspond to the dates of the federal government's fiscal year.

Labor surplus classifications are based on an average of each area's unemployment rate for the previous two calendar years. The reference period used for the just announced list was January 1981 through December 1982. To be included as a labor surplus area, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of at least 10.0 percent during the two-year period.

In certain situations, the U.S. Department of Labor can waive the above criteria and classify areas under the exceptional circumstances provision. This permits the classification of areas which are encountering a significant rise in unemployment that is not temporary or seasonal and was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year reference period. Natural disaster, plant closings, contract cancellations, and other unforseen circumstances that have a substantial impact on the locality's unemployment are targeted by this provision.

This year, 15 Colorado jurisdictions were marked for procurement preference compared to 9 in the prior round. Colorado labor areas designated for the current eligibility year (October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984) are:

Archuleta County
Chaffee County
Clear Creek County
Conejos County
Costilla County
Lake County
Las Animas County
Mesa County
Moffat County
Montrose County
Ouray County
Park County
Pueblo City
Balance of Pueblo County
Saguache County

Inquiries about the classification of labor surplus areas should be directed to the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Attention: TEEPA, 601 "D" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213, Telephone: (202) 376-6840.

Information on eligible labor areas in Colorado can also be obtained from the Labor Market Information Unit of the Colorado Division of Employment and Training in Denver; the telephone number is 866-6326.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED LABOR FORCE DATA*/

COLORADO

	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUN 1983	SEP 1982	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	4 QTRS. AGO
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1,653.7	1,656.3	1,637.1	1,586.5	- 2.6	16.6	67.2
Unemployment	106.5	117.1	111.0	136.7	- 10.6	- 4.5	- 30.2
Unemployment (%)	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.6	---	---	---
Employment	1,547.2	1,539.2	1,526.1	1,449.8	8.0	21.1	97.4
NONAG. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 2/	1,341.5	1,324.1	1,329.4	1,304.0	17.4	12.1	37.5
Mining	38.9	39.4	38.7	42.4	- 0.5	0.2	- 3.5
Contract Construction	84.1	83.3	82.8	76.4	0.8	1.3	7.7
Manufacturing	181.4	179.8	179.2	178.4	1.6	2.2	3.0
Durable Goods	116.4	114.9	114.5	115.5	1.5	1.9	0.9
Nondurable Goods	65.0	64.9	64.7	62.9	0.1	0.3	2.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	84.4	76.3	83.7	84.8	8.1	0.7	- 0.4
Trade	328.2	327.7	329.1	320.6	0.5	- 0.9	7.6
Wholesale	81.1	81.0	81.0	80.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Retail	247.0	246.7	248.1	239.9	0.3	- 1.1	7.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	86.0	86.1	86.7	83.3	- 0.1	- 0.7	2.7
Services	291.9	289.1	289.2	278.8	2.8	2.7	13.1
Government	242.6	242.4	240.0	239.3	4.2	6.6	7.3
Federal	53.3	53.1	52.0	51.2	1.2	1.3	2.1
State	57.5	55.6	55.0	56.1	1.9	2.5	1.4
Local	135.8	134.7	133.0	132.0	1.1	2.8	3.8

DENVER-BOULDER LMA

	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUN 1983	SEP 1982	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	4 QTRS. AGO
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	982.6	983.6	978.2	941.5	- 1.0	4.4	41.1
Unemployment	53.5	59.7	56.7	69.0	- 6.2	- 3.2	- 15.5
Unemployment (%)	5.4	6.1	5.8	7.3	---	---	---
Employment	929.1	923.9	921.5	872.5	5.2	7.6	56.6
NONAG. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 2/	861.5	850.0	858.5	840.0	11.5	3.0	21.5
Mining	27.2	27.7	27.7	29.4	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 2.2
Contract Construction	49.4	49.3	50.4	46.3	0.1	- 1.0	3.1
Manufacturing	126.2	125.0	124.4	123.6	1.2	1.8	2.6
Durable Goods	77.5	76.2	75.7	75.8	1.3	1.8	1.7
Nondurable Goods	48.7	48.8	48.7	47.8	- 0.1	0.0	0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.0	55.7	61.7	60.8	6.3	0.3	1.2
Trade	204.1	204.3	205.2	200.8	- 0.2	- 1.1	3.3
Wholesale	59.4	59.2	59.1	59.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Retail	144.7	145.1	146.1	141.4	- 0.4	- 1.4	3.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	61.8	62.0	62.6	59.7	- 0.2	- 0.8	2.1
Services	193.9	192.9	191.4	185.3	1.0	2.5	8.6
Government	136.9	133.1	135.1	134.1	3.8	1.8	2.8
Federal	33.8	33.3	33.5	33.1	0.5	0.3	0.7
State	32.3	31.3	31.4	31.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
Local	70.8	68.5	70.2	69.6	2.3	0.6	1.2

1/ Recurrent yearly movements in Colorado labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. 2/ Detail may not add to totals because industry data series have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonable weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes.

DENVER AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U) BY COMPONENT*

INDEX COMPONENTS	Sep 1983	% CH. 2 MONTHS AGO	% CH. 1 YEAR AGO
ALL ITEMS (1967=100)	330.4	1.1	4.8
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	269.4	0.3	3.9
Food	275.8	0.3	3.5
Food at Home	268.1	0.5	3.7
Cereals and Bakery Products	290.4	0	5.8
Meats, Poultry, Fish, and Eggs	233.6	-1.1	-0.4
Dairy Products	280.9	0.9	2.8
Fruits and Vegetables	279.3	4.2	14.5
Other Foods at Home	322.4	0.3	1.9
Food Away From Home	299.0	0	3.2
Alcoholic Beverages	239.5	-0.2	7.4
HOUSING	415.2	1.2	4.2
Shelter	491.7	0.6	4.2
"Renters' Costs	105.1	0.4	-
Rent, Residential	346.4	0.3	4.8
Other Renters' Costs	395.4	0.9	12.1
"Homeowners' Costs	103.3	0.7	-
Fuel and Other Utilities	347.9	5.1	1.3
Fuels	509.5	7.0	-2.1
"Fuel Oil, Coal, and Bottled Gas	158.4	0.2	18.5
Gas (piped) and Electricity	516.0	7.2	-2.5
Household Furnishings and Operation	251.3	0.2	6.1
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	185.8	3.1	-3.1
Men's & Boys' Apparel	208.5	1.6	-0.1
Women's & Girls' Apparel	149.5	6.3	-4.2
Footwear	171.2	0.8	-9.2
TRANSPORTATION	309.4	1.2	4.6
Private Transportation	305.5	1.2	3.7
Public Transportation	377.3	1.0	17.9
MEDICAL CARE	345.6	0.1	10.0
Medical Care Services	378.0	-0.2	9.3
ENTERTAINMENT	292.2	0.2	5.1
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	309.4	2.2	14.3

* Produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mountain-Plains Regions VII & VIII, Kansas City, Missouri. **November 1982=100. ***June 1978=100.

STATE OF COLORADO — DENVER-BOULDER LMA 1/

CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM: YEAR AGO	(thousands) SEP 2/ 1983	(thousands) AUG 2/ 1983	(thousands) SEP 1982		(thousands) SEP 2/ 1983	(thousands) AUG 2/ 1983	(thousands) SEP 1982	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM: YEAR AGO
-5,400	70,700	1,662.2	1,667.6	1,591.5	TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ..	984.6	984.1	942.5	500	42,100
					(by place of residence)					
-9,400	-27,900	98.4	107.8	126.3	.....UNEMPLOYMENT 4/.....	51.0	58.0.	65.8	-5,000	-14,800
xxx	xxx	5.9	6.5	7.9	.....Unemployment Rate.....	5.2	5.7	7.0	xxx	xxx
4,000	98,600	1,563.8	1,559.8	1,465.2	.....EMPLOYMENT.....	933.6	928.1	876.7	5,500	56,900
4,000	99,200	1,516.6	1,512.6	1,417.4	.....Nonagricultural 5/.....	925.3	919.8	868.3	5,500	57,000
0	-600	47.2	47.2	47.8	.....Agricultural.....	8.3	8.3	8.4	0	-100
15,700	37,860	1,345.8	1,330.1	1,308.0	.....WAGE & SALARY 6/.....	865.3	822.1	843.7	13,200	21,660
					(by place of work)					
-600	-3,800	39.6	40.2	43.2	.....MINING.....	27.7	28.1	29.9	-400	-2,200
-200	-3,200	5.9	6.1	9.1	.....Metallic Minerals.....	3.5	3.6	5.3	-100	-1,800
-100	-500	4.5	4.6	5.0	.. Bituminous Coal, Lignite & Nonmetallic...	.7	.6	.6	100	100
-300	100	29.2	29.5	29.1	.....Oil & Gas Extraction.....	23.5	23.8	24.1	-300	-600
-600	8,200	89.7	90.3	81.5	..... CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	52.3	52.7	49.0	-400	3,300
-300	-4,900	26.6	26.9	21.7	.....General Building Contractors	15.4	15.9	12.6	-500	2,800
0	3,800	16.5	16.5	12.7	.....Heavy Construction Contractor.....	8.5	8.5	6.5	100	2,100
-200	-500	46.7	46.9	47.2	.....Special Trade Contractors	28.3	28.4	29.9	-100	-1,600
500	2,900	182.4	181.9	179.5	..... MANUFACTURING	126.7	125.2	124.1	500	2,600
800	900	116.7	116.1	115.8	..... DURABLE	77.4	76.8	75.7	600	1,700
-100	400	6.9	7.0	6.5	....Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture.....	3.8	3.9	3.5	-100	300
100	-100	10.0	9.9	10.1	...Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products...	7.5	7.4	7.5	100	0
200	-700	14.3	14.1	15.0	.....Primary & Fabricated Metals	8.1	8.1	8.4	0	-300
700	1,400	28.7	28.0	25.3	.....Machinery, except Electrical.....	17.5	16.9	16.6	600	900
100	500	17.4	17.3	16.9	..... Electric & Electronic Equipment	11.0	10.8	10.2	200	800
0	-700	13.6	13.6	14.3	..... Transportation Equipment.....	12.6	12.7	13.5	-100	-900
-400	100	27.8	28.2	27.7	.....Other Durable Goods	16.8	17.0	16.1	-200	700
-100	2,100	67.7	65.8	63.6	..... NONDURABLE GOODS.....	49.2	49.4	48.3	-200	900
-300	800	24.3	24.6	23.8	.....Food & Kindred Products	15.8	16.0	15.8	-200	0
0	-300	5.4	5.4	5.7	.....- *Meat Products* -.....	2.5	2.5	2.6	0	-100
-100	0	2.2	2.3	2.2	.....- *Dairy Products* -.....	1.4	1.5	1.4	-100	0
-200	800	16.7	16.9	15.9	.-*Other Food and Kindred Products*-.	11.9	12.0	11.8	-100	100
100	800	3.4	3.3	3.1	.....Textiles & Apparel.....	2.7	2.7	2.5	0	200
0	0	2.0	2.0	2.0	.....Paper & Allied Products.....	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	100
100	600	19.2	19.1	18.6	.....Printing & Publishing	12.8	12.9	12.7	-100	100
0	300	7.9	7.9	7.6	.....Chemical & Allied Products.....	7.6	7.6	7.3	0	300
0	300	8.9	8.9	8.6	.....Other Nondurable Goods	8.2	8.3	8.0	-100	200
7,900	-400	85.1	77.2	85.5	...TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES ..	62.6	56.1	61.4	6,500	1,600
0	-900	5.7	5.7	6.0	..... Railroad Transportation.....	3.1	3.1	3.3	0	-200
200	-200	17.0	16.8	17.2	.....Trucking & Warehousing.....	11.7	11.5	11.9	200	-200
0	1,300	15.5	15.5	14.2	.....Air Transportation	14.9	14.9	13.6	0	1,300
-100	-200	6.4	6.5	6.6	.....Other Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.9	0	-100
7,700	-900	40.5	32.8	41.4	...Communication, Elec, Gas, Sani. Svcs. ..	28.1	21.9	27.8	6,200	300
-200	7,800	330.2	330.4	322.6	.... WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	204.8	204.9	201.5	-100	3,300
-500	500	81.5	81.7	81.0	.....WHOLESALE TRADE	59.4	59.5	59.4	-100	0
0	7,200	248.7	248.7	241.5	.....RETAIL TRADE.....	145.4	145.4	142.1	0	3,300
0	500	27.0	27.0	26.5	.....General Merchandise Stores	18.1	18.1	18.1	0	0
-100	-100	34.5	34.6	34.6	.....Food Stores	20.3	20.3	20.6	0	-300
-300	400	27.1	27.4	26.7	.. Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Svc.Sta. ..	15.8	16.0	15.3	-200	500
400	1,200	13.5	13.1	12.3	.....Apparel & Accessory Stores	8.8	8.2	7.6	300	900
100	3,800	96.0	95.9	92.4	.....Eating & Drinking Places.....	54.1	53.9	52.5	200	1,600
-100	1,600	50.7	50.8	49.1	..... Other Retail Trade.....	28.6	28.8	28.1	-200	500
-1,000	2,700	86.2	87.2	83.5	...FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE...	62.2	63.0	60.1	-800	2,100
-200	-800	20.9	21.1	21.5	.....Banking.....	13.6	13.7	14.1	-100	-500
100	600	13.4	13.3	12.8	.....Credit Agencies Other than Banks	10.1	10.1	9.7	0	400
-300	0	20.4	20.7	20.4	....Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	15.8	16.0	15.7	-200	100
-600	1,300	22.8	23.4	21.5	.....Real Estate & Combination Offices	14.8	15.2	13.9	-400	900
0	1,400	8.7	8.7	7.3	...Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ...	7.9	7.9	6.6	0	1,300
4,100	13,100	290.8	294.9	277.7	.....SERVICES	193.6	195.7	183.0	-2,100	8,600
1,600	1,400	26.8	28.4	25.4	..Lodging & Comb. Lodging & Eating Places .	12.4	12.5	11.5	-100	900
-900	1,200	25.7	26.6	24.5	.-*Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels*-.	12.1	11.9	11.3	200	800
100	1,000	15.1	15.0	14.1	.....Personal Services	9.5	9.5	8.9	0	600
500	-6,200	58.5	58.0	52.3	..... Business Services	45.3	47.8	42.2	500	6,100
-100	600	14.7	14.8	14.1	..... Auto & Misc. Repair Services.....	9.6	9.6	9.6	0	400
-2,100	2,200	18.9	21.0	16.7	.....Amusements & Recreation	9.8	11.5	9.3	-1,700	500
200	1,200	74.1	73.9	72.9	.....Health Services	45.8	45.8	45.2	0	600
500	-400	9.4	8.9	9.8	..... Educational Services	7.6	7.1	7.6	500	0
-800	300	19.8	20.6	19.5	.....Membership Organizations	12.3	12.7	12.4	-400	-100
-1,000	500	53.4	54.4	52.9	.....Other Services	38.2	39.1	38.6	-900	-400
13,800	7,200	241.8	228.0	234.6	.....GOVERNMENT.....	135.5	125.4	132.6	10,100	2,900
-200	2,100	53.2	53.4	51.1	.....FEDERAL.....	33.5	33.7	32.8	-200	700
5,800	1,400	55.8	50.0	54.4	.....STATE.....	32.3	28.9	31.4	3,500	900
5,800	600	36.4	30.6	35.8	.....Education	26.7	17.1	20.2	3,600	500
8,200	3,700	132.8	124.6	129.1	.....LOCAL.....	89.7	62.8	88.5	6,900	1,200
10,800	0	69.6	58.8	69.6	.....Education	39.1	31.7	38.7	7,400	400
-8,300	-400	0	8.3	0.4	..... LABOR DISPUTANTS	8	8.8	0	-8,800	0

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

1/ Labor Market Area includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson Counties. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised. 4/ Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month. 5/ Includes residence adjusted nonag. wage & salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers, and labor disputants. 6/ Estimates of all full and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Industry employment coded under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification System. Due to rounding sum of individual items may not equal totals.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	SEPTEMBER 1983 PRELIM TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	AUGUST 1983 REVISED TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	6695	6305	390	5.8	6693	6236	457	6.8
ARCHULETA	1534	1403	131	8.5	1556	1406	150	9.6
BACA	2820	2752	68	2.4	2855	2754	101	3.5
BENT	2675	2562	113	4.2	2684	2561	123	4.6
CHAFFEE	5892	5275	617	10.5	5966	5260	706	11.8
CHEYENNE	1166	1144	22	1.9	1174	1145	29	2.5
CO.SPGS.SMSA	151521	142360	9161	6.0	152376	142751	9625	6.3
-EL PASO	147639	138757	8882	6.0	148545	139138	9407	6.3
-TELLER	3882	3603	279	7.2	3831	3613	218	5.7
CONEJOS	2950	2617	333	11.3	3178	2622	556	17.5
COSTILLA	1135	1002	133	11.7	1159	999	160	13.8
CROWLEY	1303	1223	80	6.1	1311	1224	87	6.6
CUSTER	989	918	71	7.2	984	920	64	6.5
DELTA	9381	8573	808	8.6	9507	8606	901	9.5
DEN-BLDR LMA	984597	933589	51008	5.2	984096	928084	56012	5.7
-ADAMS	150432	141020	9412	6.3	150423	140189	10234	6.8
-ARAPAHOE	176037	168357	7680	4.4	175917	167365	8552	4.9
-BOULDER	114288	108728	5560	4.9	114474	108087	6387	5.6
-CLEAR CREEK	4768	4190	578	12.1	4736	4166	570	12.0
-DENVER	298005	282315	15690	5.3	298073	280649	17424	5.8
-DOUGLAS	14936	14422	514	3.4	14946	14337	609	4.1
-GILPIN	1513	1400	113	7.5	1508	1391	117	7.8
-JEFFERSON	224618	213157	11461	5.1	224019	211900	12119	5.4
DOLORES	939	874	65	6.9	947	873	74	7.8
EAGLE	11036	10111	925	8.4	11162	10177	985	8.8
ELBERT	2673	2489	184	6.9	2690	2493	197	7.3
FT.COLNS.SMSA	83287	79064	4223	5.1	82992	78491	4501	5.4
FREMONT	12861	11746	1115	8.7	12837	11731	1106	8.6
GARFIELD	19678	17862	1816	9.2	19819	17990	1829	9.2
GRAND	6848	6488	360	5.3	6942	6550	392	5.6
GREELEY SMSA	65124	61395	3729	5.7	65515	61532	3983	6.1
GUNNISON	6366	6097	269	4.2	6372	6063	309	4.8
HINSDALE	141	136	5	3.5	142	137	5	3.5
HUERFANO	2439	2245	194	8.0	2490	2246	244	9.8
JACKSON	1005	969	36	3.6	1013	973	40	3.9
KIOWA	1035	874	161	15.6	895	873	22	2.5
KIT CARSON	4315	4206	109	2.5	4382	4222	160	3.7
LAKE	3281	2699	582	17.7	3390	2708	682	20.1
LA PLATA	17123	16269	854	5.0	17537	16419	1118	6.4
LAS ANIMAS	6374	5364	1010	15.8	6481	5309	1172	18.1
LINCOLN	2724	2621	103	3.8	2746	2622	124	4.5
LOGAN	10857	10436	421	3.9	11027	10486	541	4.9
MESA	51614	46675	4939	9.6	52284	46813	5471	10.5
MINERAL	780	739	41	5.3	803	746	57	7.1
MOFFAT	8001	7202	799	10.0	8130	7301	829	10.2
MONTEZUMA	7542	7054	488	6.5	7594	7066	528	7.0
MONTROSE	12245	11266	979	8.0	12366	11305	1061	8.6
MORGAN	12817	11943	874	6.8	12909	11983	926	7.2
OTERO	10122	9243	879	8.7	10541	9469	1072	10.2
OURAY	578	500	78	13.5	588	499	89	15.1
PARK	1921	1752	169	8.8	1960	1762	198	10.1
PHILLIPS	2165	2099	66	3.0	2180	2099	81	3.7
PITKIN	9013	8595	418	4.6	9122	8690	432	4.7
PROWERS	7776	7273	503	6.5	7736	7284	452	5.8
PUEBLO SMSA	50244	43819	6425	12.8	50733	43850	6883	13.6
RIO BLANCO	4281	4007	274	6.4	4339	4033	306	7.1
RIO GRANDE	5992	5506	486	8.1	6234	5531	703	11.3
ROUTT	14495	13719	776	5.4	14715	13851	864	5.9
SAGUACHE	2319	2140	179	7.7	2528	2145	383	15.2
SAN JUAN	574	549	25	4.4	581	554	27	4.6
SAN MIGUEL	1925	1821	104	5.4	1974	1840	134	6.8
SEDGWICK	1619	1561	58	3.6	1631	1565	66	4.0
SUMMIT	17742	17213	529	3.0	17938	17435	503	2.8
WASHINGTON	2731	2636	95	3.5	2753	2637	116	4.2
YUMA	5010	4846	164	3.3	5032	4861	171	3.4
STATE TOTAL	1662270	1563826	98444	5.9	1667589	1559782	107807	6.5

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	SEPTEMBER 1982 TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	AUGUST 1982 TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	6409	5890	519	8.1	6394	5833	561	8.8
ARCHULETA	1504	1302	202	13.4	1514	1305	209	13.8
BACA	2657	2610	47	1.8	2702	2607	95	3.5
BENT	2498	2395	103	4.1	2512	2400	112	4.5
CHAFFEE	5962	5219	743	12.5	5965	5214	731	12.3
CHEYENNE	1118	1092	26	2.3	1117	1089	28	2.5
CO.SPGS.SMSA	141545	130597	10948	7.7	142492	131830	10662	7.5
-EL PASO	137730	127163	10567	7.7	138683	128364	10319	7.4
-TELLER	3815	3434	381	10.0	3809	3466	343	9.0
CONEJOS	2928	2461	467	15.9	3092	2456	636	20.6
COSTILLA	1112	938	174	15.6	1150	934	216	18.8
CROWLEY	1262	1148	114	9.0	1261	1147	114	9.0
CUSTER	928	851	77	8.3	921	856	65	7.1
DELTA	9287	8168	1119	12.0	9512	8203	1309	13.8
DEN-BLDR LMA	942417	876650	65767	7.0	941548	877519	64029	6.8
-ADAMS	144595	131798	12797	8.9	143824	131928	11896	8.3
-ARAPAHOE	169931	160245	9686	5.7	169937	160404	9533	5.6
-BOULDER	109916	102202	7714	7.0	110057	102303	7754	7.0
-CLEAR CREEK	4444	3967	477	10.7	4478	3971	507	11.3
-DENVER	281720	260463	21257	7.5	281626	260723	20903	7.4
-DOUGLAS	14171	13519	652	4.6	14108	13532	576	4.1
-GILPIN	1537	1357	180	11.7	1516	1358	158	10.4
-JEFFERSON	216103	203099	13004	6.0	216002	203300	12702	5.9
DOLORES	898	827	71	7.9	898	823	75	8.4
EAGLE	11238	10188	1050	9.3	11360	10296	1064	9.4
ELBERT	2709	2345	364	13.4	2586	2342	244	9.4
FT.COLNS.SMSA	78337	73212	5125	6.5	78399	73023	5376	6.9
FREMONT	12126	10863	1263	10.4	12116	10871	1245	10.3
GARFIELD	18483	16262	2221	12.0	18674	16430	2244	12.0
GRAND	6616	6198	418	6.3	6638	6254	384	5.8
GREELEY SMSA	62154	57651	4503	7.2	62489	57779	4710	7.5
GUNNISON	6131	5645	486	7.9	6110	5629	481	7.9
HINSDALE	135	124	11	8.1	138	125	13	9.4
HUERFANO	2253	2087	166	7.4	2265	2084	181	8.0
JACKSON	962	895	67	7.0	958	900	58	6.1
KIOWA	919	839	80	8.7	864	836	28	3.2
KIT CARSON	4095	3957	138	3.4	4062	3969	93	2.3
LAKE	4075	3296	779	19.1	4138	3318	820	19.8
LA PLATA	16400	15061	1339	8.2	16454	15134	1320	8.0
LAS ANIMAS	6418	5021	1397	21.8	6427	4966	1461	22.7
LINCOLN	2626	2473	153	5.8	2640	2469	171	6.5
LOGAN	10332	9757	575	5.6	10391	9822	569	5.5
MESA	48471	42902	5569	11.5	48697	43220	5477	11.2
MINERAL	781	697	84	10.8	814	706	108	13.3
MOFFAT	7788	6821	967	12.4	7796	6870	926	11.9
MONTEZUMA	7289	6499	790	10.8	7232	6511	721	10.0
MONTROSE	12000	10465	1535	12.8	11924	10517	1407	11.8
MORGAN	12351	11195	1156	9.4	12321	11253	1068	8.7
OTERO	9689	8624	1065	11.0	9717	8625	1092	11.2
OURAY	555	471	84	15.1	568	467	101	17.8
PARK	1832	1623	209	11.4	1809	1623	186	10.3
PHILLIPS	2065	1987	78	3.8	2057	1984	73	3.5
PITKIN	8470	7897	573	6.8	8501	7981	520	6.1
PROWERS	7387	6804	583	7.9	7425	6817	608	8.2
PUEBLO SMSA	52738	43146	9592	18.2	52263	43256	9007	17.2
RIO BLANCO	4144	3778	366	8.8	4126	3796	330	8.0
RIO GRANDE	5708	5123	585	10.2	5841	5148	693	11.9
ROUTT	13506	12598	908	6.7	13651	12749	902	6.6
SAGUACHE	2275	2010	265	11.6	2436	2026	410	16.8
SAN JUAN	590	517	73	12.4	607	523	84	13.8
SAN MIGUEL	1818	1680	138	7.6	1833	1695	138	7.5
SEDGWICK	1613	1477	136	8.4	1539	1481	58	3.8
SUMMIT	16451	15736	715	4.3	16598	15972	626	3.8
WASHINGTON	2645	2511	134	5.1	2656	2512	144	5.4
YUMA	4761	4572	189	4.0	4828	4573	255	5.3
STATE TOTAL	1591461	1465155	126306	7.9	1593006	1468768	124238	7.8

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES[1/]

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1983 [2/]	AUG 1983 [3/]	SEP 1982	SEP 1983 [2/]	AUG 1983 [3/]	SEP 1982	SEP 1983 [2/]	AUG 1983 [3/]	SEP 1982
CONSTRUCTION	$543.23	$529.99	$489.88	40.6	39.7	36.1	$ 13.38	$13.35	$13.57
MANUFACTURING	$386.93	$383.01	$340.56	40.5	40.2	39.1	$ 9.06	$ 9.03	$ 8.71
Durable Goods	$378.32	$372.71	$350.76	40.9	40.6	39.5	$ 9.25	$ 9.18	$ 8.88
Nondurable Goods	$348.25	$348.48	$325.78	39.8	39.6	38.6	$ 8.75	$ 8.80	$ 8.84

DENVER-BOULDER LMA [4/]

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1983 [2/]	AUG 1983 [3/]	SEP 1982	SEP 1983 [2/]	AUG 1983 [3/]	SEP 1982	SEP 1983 [2/]	AUG 1983 [3/]	SEP 1982
CONSTRUCTION	$561.33	$552.82	$520.29	40.5	39.6	36.9	$13.86	$13.96	$14.10
MANUFACTURING	$379.49	$374.92	$352.52	40.2	39.8	39.3	$ 9.44	$ 9.42	$ 8.97
Durable Goods	$382.32	$375.60	$352.52	40.5	40.0	39.3	$ 9.44	$ 9.39	$ 8.97
Nondurable Goods	$376.66	$373.67	$353.81	39.9	39.5	39.4	$ 9.44	$ 9.46	$ 8.98

1/ Averages, prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, based upon data for full and part-time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised. 4/ Includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, Clear Creek, Gilpin, and Jefferson counties.

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES—DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT

	COLORADO [1/]			DENVER AREA		
	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	SEP 1982	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	SEP 1982
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	14,967	14,816	20,845	7,372	7,573	10,798
Continued Claims	125,472	141,086	152,905	61,239 [2/]	69,718 [2/]	78,161
Number of Benefit Payments	97,949	112,068	121,010	46,264	53,570	57,154
Amount of Benefits Paid	$14,636,043	$16,475,659	$17,243,051	$7,164,616	$8,150,590	$8,276,803
Benefit Funds Available	($2,591,320) [3/]	($4,268,826) [3/]	$32,133,128	----	----	----
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	11,077	14,064	13,664	5,243	6,153	7,702
Nonagricultural Placements	7,706	9,103	5,875	2,912	2,988	1,630
Agricultural Placements	1,624	1,091	1,265	609	531	255

1/ The Colorado statewide totals for number and amount of benefit payments include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

2/ Does not include count of claims made by Colorado unemployed whose benefits are a result of employment in another State.

3/ Money available from Federal loan. Current loan outstanding as a result of previous borrowing is $93.1 million.

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS *

AUGUST 1983 - In Thousands

	United States [1/]	Colorado [1/]	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	113,578	1,668	1,326	456	391	604	672	264
Unemployment	10,411	108	125	42	30	60	55	20
Unemployment Rate	9.2	6.5	9.5	9.1	7.7	9.8	8.2	7.6
Total Employment	103,167	1,560	1,201	414	361	544	617	244

* Estimates are not seasonally adjusted

1/ Revised

2/2/84 S1040-4 A

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Colorado Trends

October labor market statistics for the State indicate conditions are continuing to improve but slower growth is becoming apparent in some areas.

Colorado's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate experienced a substantial decline for the second consecutive month falling to 6.0 percent from the revised September mark of 6.5. In August, 7.1 percent of the labor force had been without work.

Unemployment in the State is at the lowest level in nearly two years indicating the strength of the continuing economic recovery. Part of the current downturn in the jobless rate, however, was brought about by a normal contraction of the labor force due to people going back to school, moving out of the area, or simply deciding not to look for work at this time.

One year ago the jobless rate was 8.8 percent.

The adjusted number of Coloradans without work fell by 8,100 in October to reach 98,900. This is the first time since January 1982 that unemployment has dropped below 100,000. Last year in October 139,000 people were jobless.

One measure pointing to a slowing of economic expansion during the current period was seasonally adjusted employment. For the first time in 12 months the number of people working in the State failed to show a gain as employment edged downward by 900 from the record high reached in September. A few isolated layoffs and larger than usual seasonal jobs losses in some industries contributed to the slight downturn. However, at 1,547,000 the current level of employment is still a healthy 98,600 above the mark recorded in October 1982.

Declines in the length of the average work week were recorded during the current period, an indication of less pressure on employers to hire new people. For the past several months the work week in both manufacturing and construction had been expanding as employers added to the hours of their staff before reaching the point of needing more help. During the current period, however, average weekly hours worked in manufacturing fell to 40.3 from 40.6 in September. At the same time, construction hours dropped from 40.7 to 39.9. Both industries still show a strong work week even with the October reductions.

The movement observed in Colorado labor force statistics during October closely parallels developments at the national level. Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate for the nation fell substan-

tially in October. After seasonal adjustment, there were 9.9 million unemployed, and the civilian jobless rate was 8.8 percent compared to 9.3 the prior month. Following particularly strong advances during the previous four months, total civilian employment was about unchanged in October at 101.9 million.

Colorado industries were nearly equally divided in recording employment gains and losses with four major sections registering job growth and five showing a decline.

The largest job gains in October occurred in government and manufacturing, up 5,800 and 1,100 respectively. The growth in government was seasonal coming in the state and local education components which normally expand in both September and October as the new school term begins.

The upturn in manufacturing was due to gains in several sectors, most notably machinery (+400) and other durable goods (+300).

Despite a seasonal loss of 1,100 workers in eating and drinking places, trade employment managed to show a gain of 300 during the current period. An upturn in the wholesale sector together with the opening of several new apparel outlets and food stores helped buoy the industry.

Agriculture registered the largest job loss during October, dropping 3,200 as the industry continued its usual winter slowdown.

Services recorded a substantial 2,600 job loss with most of the downturn concentrated in amusements and lodging. An employment decline usually occurs during the lull between the end of the summer tourist season and the beginning of winter recreation activities, but the current drop is more than double that normally experienced.

The outlook for trade and services employment is very good. The ski season appears to be off to an excellent start with many resorts in operation before the Thanksgiving weekend. And merchants are gearing up for a holiday buying surge that many predict will be the biggest in five years.

The transportation and public utilities industry registered a loss of 1,700 workers due largely to job cutbacks associated with the bankruptcy filing by Continental Airlines. Some jobs were also lost in rail and truck transportation during October.

The mining industry is beginning to show signs of life again. Amax has announced the reopening of its Henderson molybdenum mine after a shutdown of more than a year. Nearly 800 miners are scheduled to begin reporting for work in early December. The coal sector is still suffering, however. The Dorchester Coal Company near Canon City recently reduced operations due to a depressed market and substantial inventories. About 150 miners were indefinitely furloughed.

Further slowing may be expected in the Colorado economy during upcoming months, but the general upward swing in business conditions should continue. Labor market conditions for Colorado residents will be much better this winter than last.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN DENVER AREA'S LABOR MARKET IS EVIDENT IN OCTOBER

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the DENVER-BOULDER LMA fell to 5.2 percent in October from September's rate of 5.5 percent. The current unemployment rate in the Denver Metro Area is well below the 7.6 percent rate registered last year at this time. Also declining over the month was the total number of unemployed persons, dropping 3,000 from 53,800 to 50,800. Unemployment has fallen 20,400 in the past year from the 71,200 recorded in October 1982. Total employment dipped 500 to 929,400 during the month, but is still showing a solid 60,600 gain over the last twelve months.

The drop in adjusted employment during October was primarily the result of a 1,400 job loss within air transportation. 1,450 workers in the Metro Area were affected by layoffs from the financially troubled Continental Airlines. The airline filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings on September 24. Strengths visible in the current month were in durable goods manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate. Jobs in durable goods production were up 700 over the month with machinery adding 400 new jobs and electrical & electronic equipment 200. The finance sector gained 300 jobs in October. Job growth in banking (+400) was responsible for this increase. Growth in the industry has been spurred by the recent expansion of the financial community into such activities as discount brokerage services among others.

Leading the growth in the Region during the past year has been the three sectors of construction, finance and services. Percentage gains totaled 6.1, 4.5 and 4.5, respectively. General building contractors in the construction sector added 2,500 workers in the past year. Biggest job gainer in finance has been other finance, insurance & real estate while business services (+5,500) has accounted for most of the job increase in the services sector.

In other developments, food prices in the Denver Area increased a modest 0.3 percent between September and October. The two categories of cereals & bakery products and meats, poultry, fish & eggs showed actual price declines over the month.

Local community services like the police station pictured here provide an employment base as well as valuable community benefits. Local government employment excluding education has added 800 jobs in the Denver Area this past year to 30,600.